

# CANADIANS DENY HOLDING BREMEN

## EXECUTION OF FRYATT SERIOUSLY REGARDED

Brutal Violation of International Law, Say Ally Authorities.

RETALIATION LIKELY

United States Is Interested to Extent Submarine Warfare Involved.

Washington, July 28.—Germany's execution of Captain Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brussels, for an alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in allied quarters here as a brutal violation of international law, likely to result in prompt retaliatory measures by Great Britain. They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels it was in effect an attack and Captain Fryatt, in making a counter attack by attempting to ram, subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war in event of capture.

United States Interested.

The United States government is interested in the incident and what may follow it, particularly because of the bearing it may have upon the difficult problems involved in submarine warfare, which in the past have brought the country to the brink of war, because it is charged with the care of interests of prisoners on both sides. Reprisals by the allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy.

Authorities on international law agree that the justice or injustice of the shooting of Captain Fryatt depends entirely upon the circumstances under which he headed his vessel for the submarine. If the submarine attacked or was about to attack him, he had the right to counter attack; if he was seeking out an enemy vessel for attack, he placed himself in the class of a criminal subject to summary execution upon capture.

Rule By The Hague.

Convention No. 10 of the second Hague peace conference sets forth how the crews of merchantmen who legitimately resist capture shall be treated as part of the armed forces of an enemy. The investigation has been clouded by the belligerents' charges against the crew members concerning the conduct of submarine warfare and the allied efforts to exterminate the German submarines. Germany claims British merchant ships have orders from the admiralty to ram any enemy submarines sighted and that the masters of ships carrying out such orders are pirates.

Officials here point out that the United States has taken the position that the master of any merchant vessel who sees a submarine approaching has from the very nature of the submarine method of warfare the right to presume that he is about to be attacked. Consequently, it is argued, he has the right to forestall that attack by himself ramming or firing to defend himself.

Attempted to Ram.

Berlin, July 28, (by wireless to Sayville).—Captain Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern Railway steamship Brussels, which vessel was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zebrugga, has been executed by shooting, after trial before a German naval court martial. The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged attack in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

Testimony was presented at the court martial to show that while Captain Fryatt did not belong to the armed forces, he had attempted on March 28, 1915, while near the Maas light ship to ram the German submarine U-33.

The trial was held at Bruges, Belgium, yesterday.

When captured by German torpedo boats on June 24, Captain Fryatt was plotting the steamship Brussels from Rotterdam to Tilbury. Several German warships dashed out of the naval base at Zebrugga and escorted the Brussels back to the Belg. harbor. On board the Brussels was an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees and the carried an all-British crew.

Tipped Off by Passenger.

Dutch newspapers said it was generally believed that the capture of the Brussels was brought about by a passenger, but who was believed to be a German. This man remained on deck throughout the voyage and was said to have made signals with lights with the result that the German warships steamed up and halted the vessel.

Bark in Hurricane.

New Orleans, July 28.—The Spanish bark Juanito, more than 100 days out and given up for lost, crossed the bar at the mouth of the river here early today. The vessel was in the path of the recent tropical hurricane and was driven far from her course.

## SERVIANS BEGIN NEW OFFENSIVE

Attack Bulgarians and Hold Several Heights in Greek Territory—Three Day Plans.

TO DRIVE BELOW GREEK FRONT

Russians Make Drive and Capture Prisoners and Are Advancing in Sloveva Region.

Paris, July 28.—Serbian forces have begun an offensive against the Bulgarians in Greece, according to a Havas dispatch received here today from Saloniki. The Serbians have occupied a series of heights and are maintaining their positions despite artillery fire and counter attacks.

For the last three days, the dispatch adds, the Serbians have been making methodical preparations to drive the Bulgarians from positions six or seven miles south of the Greek frontier.

Russians Take Prisoners.

Paris, July 28.—Allied forces reconquering at Antwerp, in the Champagne, says the French official statement issued this afternoon, penetrated the German trenches and cleared them with hand grenades. The Russians took some prisoners.

A German attempt to attack near Lihons, north of Chaulnes, was arrested by French infantry fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region, German preparations to attack Thiaumont work were stopped by artillery fire.

Two German aeroplanes were shot down in the Somme region.

Petrograd, July 28 (via London).—Russian troops continue to advance successfully against the Teutons in the region of the river Sloveva and the river Bolderovka in southern Volhynia, the Russian statement announced today.

The Russian Caucasian army, it is added, also continues to advance.

British Take Delville.

London, July 28.—British troops have captured Delville wood in its entirety, the British official statement announced this afternoon. The German position in the Somme region had been defended by the Brandenburg division, which was driven out.

United States Interested.

With the Germany Army on the Riga Front, July 25, (by courier to Berlin, via London, July 28).—Russian efforts to break the German lines at various points on this front, which the Associated Press correspondent has inspected personally in the last few days, have neither affected the front nor what is perhaps equally important—the morale of the German troops.

The correspondent has viewed the great sectors of the front from south of Kekkau to a point well south of Friedrichstadt, has stood in the trenches and the devastation of the fire of but few hours before and has talked freely with the men engaged. He has also mingled unconcernedly with the troops behind the front and has endeavored in every way possible to find some indication of a falling off in the morale of the fighting spirit.

At one barracks the commander said to the soldiers:

"Here is an American newspaper correspondent. Tell him all he wants. I am leaving him here alone and shall not try to find out what questions he asks nor what you told him."

The commander and all other officers then left the barracks and the soldiers answered every question without trepidation.

The correspondent, who had been cautioned that he was likely to find much anti-American feeling among the troops, put questions designed to discover if such sentiment existed. The men said they knew nothing of the existence of such a feeling. One soldier summed up their attitude as follows:

"Some American ammunition is being used here, but that is a political question. And we don't know much about it. We don't hate anybody. We don't hate the Russians. It is war and we are here to fight and we are going to keep right on fighting until the enemy has had enough, whether it lasts one year or ten."

Soldiers Well Fed.

The men were well clothed and plainly well fed. The day previously the correspondent inspected a division commissariat and obtained from the quartermaster a list of the rations. Inquiries among the men confirmed this list in every detail. The daily ration follows:

Bread, (unmixed with potato flour), 750 grammes; meat, 250 grammes; groats, 125 grammes; butter, 65 grammes; coffee, 25 grammes; salt, 25 grammes; tea, three grammes; sugar, 27 grammes; cheese, 25 grammes; wheat flour, 25 grammes. There are two meatless days weekly, on one fish is substituted and on the other stewed fruits with rice. When the water in the trenches is bad the tea and sugar rations are doubled. Two cigars and two cigarettes are issued daily to each man. In addition every battalion has its own canteen where cakes and canned fruits, etc., can be bought.

Reduce Bread Rations Only.

The soldiers were openly amused when informed it had been reported abroad that their rations had been cut down and that they were often forced to go hungry. The only ration reduced is that of bread and this reduction was made long ago because it was found that the men were unable to eat more than the quantity now allowed. This ration compares with 270 grammes daily allowed civilians in Berlin. The daily meat ration for the soldiers equals the weekly allowance in Berlin and the latter allowance is more than quadruple that in the capital. Rations in other things are in the same proportion.

## GINNELL TRIED FOR PRISON ACT

Charged With Attempting to Gain Admission to Knutsford Barracks—Cannot Talk to Prisoners.

London, July 28.—Speeches which he had made to prisoners, describing them as martyrs, and demonstrations held by the prisoners when he visited them, were given as the reasons by the crown attorney why Laurence Ginnell, Irish nationalist member of parliament for North Westmeath, had been refused permission to visit Irish prisoners in England, when hearing of the charge against him of attempting to gain admission into the Knutsford barracks was resumed in the Bow street police court today.

The crown attorney said that when Ginnell visited the Irish prisoners at Stafford, he told them they had done more for the Irish cause than anybody else, and that they were looked upon as martyrs.

On a similar visit to the prison at Wadsworth there was a disturbance among the prisoners who carried Ginnell around on their shoulders. After this incident an order was issued refusing Ginnell permission to visit any places where Irish prisoners were detained and he was arrested when he tried to gain admission at Knutsford barracks under the name of Lebrides McFingle.

Mr. Ginnell was fined 100 pounds sterling.

Laurence Ginnell was arrested at the station barracks at Knutsford on July 15. On being arraigned he protested to the magistrate against his arrest, saying there was no case against him. The name McFingle, he asserted, was Irish for Ginnell and the whole incident could easily be explained. He was remanded for trial and released under bond.

Mr. Ginnell yesterday caused a short suspension of the sitting in the house of commons, when he refused to withdraw when ordered to do so by the speaker.

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## KANKAKEE HOSPITAL WOMAN IS DROWNED

Kankakee, Ill., July 28.—Rose Homolka of Braidwood, an attendant at the state hospital, was drowned while bathing today and four girls who were with her narrowly escaped death. Miss Homolka was the only member of the party who could swim and while trying to show another girl how, she got into deep water and sank. Three members of the party rushed to the rescue of the pair and all were pulled out of the water by three male patients and one attendant, who were working in an ice house near by.

## SINK BRITISH BOAT OFF SCOTCH COAST

Berlin, July 28, (by wireless to Sayville).—In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrol boats off the coast of Scotland one of the British vessels was sunk, according to a report received by the Dutch newspaper Handelsblad and telegraphed to the Overseas News agency.

## ATTACKS BY RUSSIA NOT DISMAYING

Morale of German Troops Is Not Affected by Onslaught on East Front.

## GOOD FOOD FOR ARMY

Rations Are Sufficient for men—No Anti-American Feeling Found.

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Soldiers Well Fed.

## ROLLING FACTORY MEN QUIT JOBS

Refuse to Go to Work On Account of Intense Heat—Mercury Goes to 160 in Plants.

OTHERS EXPECTED TO PROTEST

Deaths Increasing and No Relief in Sight—Chicago Has 90 Degrees at Midnight Hour.

Chicago, July 28.—Workmen in the rolling mills of the Republic Iron and Steel company in East Chicago and the Interstate Iron and Steel company in South Chicago, refused to go to work because of the intense heat today, and as a result both mills were closed until the hot weather is over. The men participating in the protest numbered 2,199. It is expected that employees of other mills will also protest. Temperatures taken in the rolling mills a few days ago ranged from 140 to 160 degrees.

Measure of Relief.

Fifteen breezes from Chicago gave Chicago and other lake cities a measure of relief today, the temperature at noon being 95, a few degrees under yesterday's mark at that hour. However, the winds are variable, and it was explained at the government weather bureau that the shifting of the wind to the plains would cause a quick rise to 100 degrees or more. The lake water is becoming heated and the lake winds do not afford the relief they did a few days ago.

Deaths from the heat are increasing in number, 25 being reported to the police this morning. The number of heat prostrations also is increasing rapidly and hospital authorities declare that the recovery of patients is retarded and often prevented by the intense heat.

The weather forecaster still looked in vain for the northwest for signs of relief and declared that every indication pointed to a continuance of the present weather conditions.

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## IOWA GOVERNOR AT K. C. MEETING

Des Moines, Iowa, July 28.—Governor George W. Clarke today announced his acceptance of an invitation to deliver the address of welcome at the opening of the national convention Knights of Columbus at Davenport, Aug. 1.

## STATE DISMISSES BABY LITIGATION

Chicago, July 28.—Baby Irene, a year-old child, motherhood of whom has been claimed by two women, was awarded to the Canadian working girl, Margaret Ryan, by Judge Landis in the federal district court today.

Chicago, July 28.—Charges of producing a spurious heir and perjury against Mrs. Anna Dollie Ledgerwood, who was dismissed in the state courts today. The charges grew out of the rival claims of Mrs. Matters and Margaret Ryan, a Canadian girl, to the motherhood of "Baby Irene," whom the former produced as heir to the estate of her late husband.

Attorneys and principals want to the court of Federal District Judge Landis, who has heard evidence in a suit begun by Margaret Ryan to obtain possession of the child through a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Matters' attorneys announced that they would make no defense and Judge Landis said he would render his decision as soon as the baby was produced in the court.

## NOW WHEN I SAY "SPEAK," YOU SPEAK



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## DEUTSCHLAND Waiting on Sister Sub

Norfolk, Va., July 28.—Corroboration of the statement of the battleship Louisiana's officers that they saw an allied cruiser within the Virginia capes last Tuesday morning came today from Commander Louis Shane of the United States collier Neptune. He said he could not identify the cruiser but he saw her leaving the capes about 8 a. m.

Baltimore, Md., July 28.—It was learned from a source regarded as reliable that the German submarine Deutschland would not sail until official information had been received from her sister ship, the Bremen, by her agents here. This seems borne out by the statement of Captain Koenig last Wednesday that "circumstances and conditions over which he had no control" were delaying his departure.

The Deutschland is all ready to sail on short notice.

It was said the Deutschland would make no secret attempt to get away but probably would leave her pier during the day in order to arrive at the capes under the cover of darkness.

## PARDON TOO LATE FOR DUBUQUE MAN

Dubuque, Iowa, July 28.—Just when it seemed he would soon be pardoned by President Wilson, Joseph Harrigan died yesterday afternoon in the hospital of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he had been operated on for strangulated hernia. Harrigan was sent to the prison last December for five years, after having entered a plea of guilty to the charge of having embezzled funds of the Dubuque National bank, of which he was teller.

## FREIGHT RATE ON COAL GOES UP 5

Washington, July 28.—Increases of five cents per net ton in freight rates on bituminous coal in carloads from Illinois and Indiana mines to points in those states and Wisconsin and Michigan were found justified today by the interstate commerce commission. It is estimated the increases will add about \$520,000 yearly to the revenues of the carriers. The railroads contended that under the old rates bituminous coal did not bear its proper proportion of operation cost nor yield a fair return on the railroad investment.

## THE WEATHER

Forecast Till 7 P. M. Tomorrow, for Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and Vicinity

Generally fair with continued high temperature tonight and Saturday with the highest temperature Saturday about 100.

Temperature at 7 a. m., 81. Highest yesterday, 101; lowest last night, 78; at 1 p. m. today, 99.

Velocity of wind at 7 a. m., one mile per hour.

Relative humidity at 7 p. m., 38; at 7 a. m., 85; at 1 p. m. today, 29.

Stage of water, 7.1; a fall of .2 in last 24 hours.

J. M. SHERMER, Local Forecaster.

## SUBMARINE AT LARGE ON OCEAN

Halifax Knows Nothing More Than Report From New York of Capture.

## DENIAL BY NAVY MAN

Reported That Bremen Was in Custody of British at Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., July 28.—Nothing is known here of the Bremen story further than the report from New York.

Ottawa, July 28.—The naval department denied today that there is any foundation for the story published in New York that the German super-submarine Bremen has been captured and taken into Halifax.

St. John, N. B., July 28.—J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, today denied reports that the German undersea liner Bremen had been captured and taken into Halifax. Halifax reports also declared the Bremen was not there.

Report From Maine.

Portland, Maine, July 28.—A telegram saying the German underwater merchantman Bremen had been captured and was being towed into Halifax was received in this city today from a Canadian source which was believed to be reliable.

Tied Up at Halifax.

New York, July 28.—Another circumstantial report regarding the whereabouts of the German merchant super-submarine Bremen, long expected at some American port, is that the ship has been captured by British patrolling squadrons and is today tied up in the northwest arm in the harbor of Halifax, N. S.

The report of the capture, which is published here today, is given in a letter said to have been written by the secretary of a high Canadian official to a business man of this city. The letter is dated from Halifax, N. S., and therefore could not have been subjected to the scrutiny of the Canadian censor.

The letter was written in confidence, it is stated, but the information it contained was divulged by the recipient to a friend in the course of an argument as to whether or not the Bremen could pass through the British barrier.

No Cause for Worry.

The letter says:

"You seem in New York to be worried about the Bremen. There is really no cause for worry, for at the present time she is tied up in what we call the northwest arm in the harbor of Halifax and is being well taken care of."

New York, July 28.—Telegrams of inquiry sent to Ottawa, and Halifax have not as yet brought any confirmation of the reported capture.

The Bremen, the second unit of Germany's proposed merchant submarine fleet, has been due for some days in an American port. Private information was that she had been ordered to make New York harbor, but if this was not feasible, she was to go to any other American port.

## VILLISTA BAND OF 500 CAUGHT

General Plank Captures Bandit Followers in Zacatecas—Report All Given Amnesty.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS DRAFTED

United States Army Takes Officials From Ranks of National Guard Officers—First Cavalry Six.

Mexico City, July 2, (via Laredo, Texas, July 28).—Five hundred Villistas have been captured in Zacatecas by General Plank, according to reports received here by the government. All were given amnesty.

Ignacio Media Killed.

Mexico City, July 27, (via Laredo, Texas, July 28).—Ignacio Media has been killed in an engagement at San Luis Potosi, according to advices received here today.

Draft Second Lieutenants.

Brownsville, Texas, July 28.—Following the announcement that the regular army proposes to draft a number of second lieutenants from the state troops, it was declared today that General James E. Parker proposes to draft six men from the First Illinois cavalry. So far Lieutenant Jewett D. Matthews of M troop; Lieutenant Frank P. Strawn of K troop, and Lieutenant George Foebig of F troop have been chosen by Colonel Foreman.

Colonel Foreman's troopers had their week-end house cleaning today.

Would Rebuild Supply Road.

San Antonio, Texas, July 28.—General Funston has repeated to the war department his recommendation that \$50,000 be spent on rebuilding and repairing General Pershing's supply road from Columbus, N. M., to Colonia Dublan, it became known today.

## POLAND RELIEF GIVEN SETBACK

Washington, July 28.—Informal assurances that Austria-Hungary is disposed to respond favorably to President Wilson's personal appeal for permission for shipment of American relief supplies in territory held by Austrian forces have been given personally by Foreign Minister Burian to Ambassador Penfield.

The state department also received today from Ambassador Page, the British foreign office's statement of Great Britain's willingness to permit importation of foodstuffs into Poland to be administered by a commission appointed by President Wilson, provided the German and Austrian occupying armies would not seize or remove products of the occupied territory. The condition, it is feared, may block negotiations.

Mr. Penfield reported today that he delivered personally to Count von Burian on July 26 President Wilson's plea in behalf of famine stricken Poland and that the foreign minister promised to deliver the president's communication immediately to Emperor Francis Joseph. The minister's unofficial opinion was that the request would be met by Austria and Germany.

Ambassador Penfield was told by the foreign minister that Austria was administering affairs in one-third of Russian Poland and that famine conditions there have been greatly ameliorated in recent months by good crops and management.

State department officials regard the reception of the president's letter at the Austrian foreign office as a hopeful sign of concessions which will eventually permit American relief measures for the starving Poles.

## NO ACTION IN APPEAL COURT

London, July 28.—When the court of criminal appeal met today to hear "a possible application" in behalf of Roger Casement, who was sentenced to death for treason in connection with the recent Dublin uprising, it was found that the defense had abandoned any contemplated action.

It was disclosed, however, that somebody connected with the defense had informed the king's coroner of a wish to reopen argument of a point abandoned by Alexander Sullivan, Casement's counsel, in the appeal court when questioning Lord Reading's interpretation of the law in his summing up on the ground that Mr. Sullivan had no authority to withdraw the point mentioned.

Justice Darling said it could hardly be alleged with plausibility that Mr. Sullivan had not the authority to do what he did, and he added that despite Mr. Sullivan's action the court had considered the point, and if it had thought it necessary it would have called on the attorney general to answer it. The court came to the same decision as did Mr. Sullivan—that there was nothing in the point.

Arthur Powell, who had been engaged to argue the appeal in the house of lords if the attorney general's flat had been obtained, said the prisoner's counsel never had intended to make the application and that the court had been so informed two days.